

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1856.

## THE KIOWAS.

We have been furnished with a few of the items of property taken by the Kiowas, near Las Vegas, on their late visit to our settlements. These items are extracted from the affidavits taken in proof of these robberies, but they only form a part of the amount of property taken in that neighborhood.

On the 10th of September these Indians passed near Las Vegas, and took seven head of sheep and goats, and destroyed a field of corn belonging to the priest Francisco Pinal of Las Vegas. They then passed on through the settlements on a direction to the Navajo country as we have before stated.

On the 24th of the same month they returned to the neighborhood of Las Vegas, after having committed the depredations in the vicinity of the Placer, in account of which we published in the Gazette of the 11th inst. Near the Chaparral and Los Valles, they committed some thefts, and inhumanly violated the persons of two young females. They then returned to the Rancho of Padre Pinal, and took two horses and three mules the property of the Padre; and also two horses and two mules, the property of Doña Dolores Baca; and on the morning of the 26th they took fifty mules and two horses belonging to Connelly & Co. and some animals the property of Francisco Lopez, the Prefect of San Miguel county.

It will be seen from these affidavits, that this party of Indians, upwards of a hundred in number, were in the settlements sixteen days, and during the whole time were committing outrages of the most revolting character upon our citizens, and not a movement was made to check their progress by our knowing Superintendent.

We will simply ask the friends of Governor Meriwether whether this was discharging faithfully the duties confided to him? If his Excellency had been authorized to distribute goods to these Indians, no one would presume, with pretense to doubt, but he would have been on the ground, with his striped shirt, in double-breasted tunic, even his son Raymond would have found employment at three dollars and fifty cents per day, payable out of the Indian funds, with a government horse to ride. But when it is necessary simply to secure our citizens against Indian outrages, although a few days ride by the Kiowas would have accomplished the object, he cannot be induced to make. The motives that govern the gentleman in the two cases just be obvious to those most desirous of apprehension.

We will continue to publish statements of the robberies committed by these Indians whenever they are sent to us in the form of affidavits, with the hope that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be induced to notice them, and to ask an explanation of his efficient subordinates. It would doubtless be amusing to hear his Excellency's answer, and to contrast it with the facts of the case.

We published in another column a list of the appropriations made by the last Congress, for this Territory, from which it will be seen that our new delegate is looking to the interests of his constituents. Although Mr. Otero gained no seat but a few days before the close of the session, yet he has been able to secure all the appropriations necessary to carry on the territorial government, as well as others very important to the interests of the Territory. We have no wish to disparage the usefulness of the late delegate, Señor Gallaguer; but we must be allowed to say that we regard it as of the utmost importance to the interests of New Mexico, that we have now a gentleman to represent us in Congress who can make our wants known through the English language, and whose high position with the members of Congress, not only gives dignity to himself, but will impart respectability to the Territory.

We feel confident that Señor Gallaguer has too much candor to admit that he wants a knowledge of the English language rendered it, possible that he could have acquired, in any reasonable time, the influence now exercised in the United States Congress by his competitor, Mr. Otero. We have important interests depending upon the action of Congress, and it is expecting too much to suppose that members from other sections of the Union will defend and advocate those interests because we may think proper to send a delegate there who is incapable of doing it himself.

We were in Washington when the present delegate obtained his seat, and can assure the people of New Mexico, that the opinion was almost universal among the members of Congress that the contest had terminated favorably for the interests of our Territory.

In our opinion no man of Mr. Otero's age has ever taken a seat in Congress with better prospects of being useful to his constituents than himself. He is universally popular, not only with the members of Congress, but with the people of the District with whom he seemed to have made quite a large acquaintance. Our citizens should be proud to know that they are represented by one of their own native citizens, who is able to take so high a position in the American Congress, and although some may regret the defeat of Mr. Gallaguer, they are more than compensated in having the business

of the Territory confided to hands so capable of taking charge of it. Personal considerations should never be allowed to outweigh the public good, and viewed in this light none can regret the change.

## CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

For continuing the survey of base, meridian correction parallels, township and section lines in the Territory of New Mexico, \$30,000.

For defraying the expenses of running the boundary line between the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico, \$10,000.

For the transportation of the mail from Independence to Santa Fe New Mexico, \$22,000.

For carrying the mails, monthly each way; from Santa Fe New Mexico, to San Antonio Texas, 33,500.

For compensation of the Surveyor General of New Mexico and the clerks in his office, \$6214.

For salaries of Governor, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, three Judges, and Secretary, \$12,500.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, \$1500.

To enable the Governor to employ an interpreter or translator, \$500.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the Assembly, \$20,000.

For providing for fire-proof vaults for the security of the archives of the Territory of New Mexico, \$2000.

For compensation of a translator in the office of the Surveyor General of New Mexico, \$2000.

For rent of the Surveyor General's office in New Mexico, fuel, books, stationary, and other incidental expenses, \$3000.

There is an additional compensation for the office of the Surveyor General of New Mexico which is paid out of the contingent fund for Surveyor General's office, which gives the clerks in the office for this Territory about \$000.

(Correspondence for the Santa Fe Gazette.)

Fort Thorn New Mexico,

October 13 1856.

Mr. Editor:

My dear Sir.—I accidentally heard yesterday of your return to Santa Fe and that the Gazette will be resumed immediately. To fulfil my promise I will give you the current news of the place, which you may perhaps find sufficiently interesting to your readers to publish.

Maj. G. A. H. Blake in command of the Head Quarters 1st dragoons, Band and companies F, I, & H. of that regiment left the vicinity of this post on the 29th ultimo, for Tejon Pass, California. The names of the officers accompanying him are as follows, Brevet Maj. Grier, commanding I. company, 2nd Lieut. Gregg commanding H. company and 2nd Lieut. Mercer F. company, and Lieut. William and Pender.

Mr. Estis accompanies the command as guide.

Capt. Davidson in command of his company B. 1st dragoons, arrived in this vicinity on the 21 ultimo. Major Steen escorted by Lieut. Carr commanding D. company 1st dragoons, arrived on the 2nd inst. Lieut. Hastings in command of K. company 1st dragoons, arrived on the 4th inst., and Captain Ewell in command of G. company 1st dragoons, arrived on the 6th instant. This forms the Tucson command; they have been encamped here, and in the vicinity awaiting the arrival of the supply trains from Albuquerque, when they will get off. On yesterday the Bull train, with subsistence, arrived, coming down on the west side of the river. About the same time on yesterday Mr. Hubble with the mule train, through the Jornada reached here with Quartermaster stores. There is nothing to hinder Major Steen from marching but the arrival of Captain Masten Assistant Quartermaster, to turn over these supplies. He, it was reported, was lying very sick at Fort Fillmore, but is expected here to day.

There is considerable excitement in the Tucson command as to the settlers.

It is understood the candidates for it are two officers belonging to the command, a Capt. and a Subaltern. If the former makes his arrangements satisfactorily, he will be unanimously elected.

His Excellency, Governor Meriwether, and his staff arrived here on the 8th instant. On the 10th he left with Capt. Claiborne in command of his company B. mounted rifles as escort, for the Members, to visit the Apache Farms on that river, and distribute a few presents. He is to return the day after to-morrow, and will then proceed to Fort Fillmore, and from there to Fort Stanton to have an interview with the Mesqueros, as he may find them.

This post for the last season has been very sickly, which I am sorry to say, continues to a very great extent yet, although two frosts have fallen. In fact the position is a very unhealthy one but it is a very important point in view of holding communication with our western friends at Tucson.

There is a great scarcity of government funds down this way; the Quarter Masters and Pay Departments are out, nor can the chiefs of departments obtain a dollar in any direction.

I heard that Lieut. Wilkins Adjutant 3rd Infantry, and Lt. O. Bowman regimental Quartermaster, with the band of the regiment left Fort Fillmore with Fraser's train for Santa Fe, on the 9th instant, passing through the Jornada.

Yours truly,  
SANTA BARBARA.

## THE GILA COUNTRY.

We think it extremely fortunate that the new military post, about to be established at Tucson, has been assigned to the command of Maj. Steen; that officer has always felt a deep interest in the development of the mineral resources of the Gila country, and he will, we have no doubt, give encouragement and protection, as far as may be consistent with his official duties, to all exploring parties who may desire to search for the precious metal in that rich mineral region. We would therefore advise such of our young men as may wish to engage in such adventures to avail themselves of the protection offered by the escort that will leave Fort Thorn from the 5th to 10th of November for Tucson. Col. Bonnevill, now in command of this department, has been kind enough to instruct the escort to give protection and safe conduct to all persons who may be desirous to visit the Gila country. We do not see why a company could not be raised in this part of New Mexico, to prospect for gold in that country; there are a number of young gentlemen who, if not otherwise employed, might spend there time to advantage in this pursuit.

The question is settled beyond a doubt that there is gold in the region of country near Tucson, both south and north of it; in reference to this fact we can speak understandingly, for as early as the year 1834, we advanced sixteen hundred dollars to aid in fitting out a company to make an exploration there. This company was headed by Mr. Hammond, an intelligent gentleman from Missouri, he had twelve men in his employ at high wages, and the whole expense of fitting out the adventure was very considerable on account of the necessity of having a piece of artillery, without which he could not defend himself against the Indians.

Mr. Hammond first explored the country southwest from Tucson, and at a point some hundred and twenty to fifty miles in that direction, he found considerable gold, but on account of the scarcity of water he thought it most advisable to extend his investigations to other localities. He did so, in a northwest direction from Tucson, and at the distance of a hundred, to a hundred and twenty miles, in that direction, he again found gold in quantities sufficient to justify his working. He remained in the country about four months, and although at heavy cost he got gold enough to pay all the outlay of the adventure and to net him a small profit.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hammond when in Missouri, in August last, and he is strongly impressed with the belief that gold exists in the Gila country in large quantities.

This opinion is corroborated by the Mexicans and Indians, and indeed all others who have any knowledge of the country. This is the time at any rate to test the matter, and we would be glad to see some enterprising young men moving in the matter, the climate is mild and pleasant and the winter months are as suitable as any for making explorations.

## THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The aspect of political affairs throughout the United States, has been and still is of a most interesting character, to every true lover of his country. It is to the great conservative and patriotic principles of the democratic party that the country relies for safety in these dangerous times; when a dissolution of the Union is threatened by the contending factions in certain sections of the country. Those factions led on by turbulent demagogues, who would wantonly destroy the peace and prosperity of twenty five millions of happy people, and split to fragments the most perfect form of government the world has ever produced, merely to gratify an unwholesome principle of fanaticism, and to elevate themselves to political power, through the internal agitations in which they would involve the country.

A distinguished statesman, Mr. Fillmore, represents the Know Nothing, or American party, with the principles of which every one is acquainted, and which are known to be nothing more nor less than religious intolerance, and the intended disfranchisement of our foreign population.

The next party is the Black Republican, headed by John C. Fremont, who is yet but a novice in national affairs, and in our opinion totally devoid of the great attributes requisite to the qualifications of a President of the United States. The principles of this party are known to be abolitionism with an inveterate hostility to the fugitive slave law. And in furtherance of their fanatical purposes, they are ready to set at defiance all constitutional obligations, and trample under foot the doctrines of non-intervention in the affairs of the States—doctrines that are considered sacred to the salvation of the Union, and which have contributed to make the United States one of the most prosperous nations upon the face of the globe.

The elevation of either of these parties to political power would, in our humble opinion, be disastrous to the prosperity of our glorious Union. What then is to be done to give stability to our institutions? What is to be done to give strength and harmony to the government established by the fathers of our country, Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and their compatriots of the revolution? We answer emphatically, turn to the democratic party in the strength of whose principles, and the soundness of whose

leaders we have the fullest and most abiding confidence.

At the head of this great national party stands James Buchanan, and John C. Breckinridge; the former distinguished in the annals of his country, for patriotism and ability as a statesman. For nearly forty years has Mr. Buchanan engaged the confidence of his fellow-citizens, as a public man. He has stood by the democratic party, and by General Jackson during both terms of his eventful Presidential career, and was one of the strongest supporters to that great patriot and lover of his country in putting aside the revolutionary spirit that at one time threatened to destroy the government. He has been alike ready to defend, and protect the Constitution and the Union against the nullification of the South, and the fanaticism of the North; and is in our opinion precisely the man for the present emergency.

Of John C. Breckinridge it is needless for us to say any thing, he is admitted by all parties to be eminently qualified for any position to which he may be called by his countrymen, and against whose patriotism, and integrity of character, fanaticism itself dare not whisper a suspicion.

Viewing then these several parties with an impartial judgment; looking into their distinctive principles with a view to the advancement of all the States, and examining the character of their principal leaders, we have no hesitation in giving our cordial co-operation in the support of the democratic candidates, James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, for President and Vice President of the United States. And we think if our fellow-citizens will weigh the matter as we have done, they must come to the same conclusion.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Lieut. John D. Wilkins, Adjutant, and Lieut. L. W. O. Bannan regimental Quarter Master, 3rd Infantry, arrived in this city on the 23rd instant, with the non-commissioned staff, and band of that regiment.

The Head Quarters of the 3rd Infantry are temporarily transferred to this place, Col. Bonnevill retaining command of his regiment in addition to commanding this department. Lieut. Wilkins and O. Bannan are accompanied by their families.

Lieut. G. W. Hawland, of the rifles arrived here on the 21st instant, he will command the detachment on duty at the department Head Quarters. Capt. Llewellyn Jones of the Rifles arrived at Fort Union with his company, "A" on the 17th instant, where he has been ordered to take post.

We understand that assistant surgeon D. C. De Leon has been promoted to the rank of surgeon to date from August 24th 1855.

Captain Gibson, who had been on leave from this department for the last five months returned with the mail on the 23rd instant, and will again be on duty at Albuquerque.

## THE MAIL.

The Independence mail arrived on the evening of the 23rd instant, after a pleasant trip across the plains; bringing as passengers Capt. Gibson U. S. A., Mr. Idler, Mr. Kurts, and Mr. Chappin. Mr. Idler comes out as the agent and general director of the mining company organized some time since, in Washington city, to work the Placer gold mines near this place. Mr. Kurts is a machinist from Norris' Engine shop in Philadelphia, is in the employ of Mr. Idler and will be in charge of the engine sent out by the company during the past summer.

Mr. Chappin is a Mill right, also in the employ of Mr. Idler, and will be engaged in constructing the machinery to put in operation the engine which we trust may be soon ready to test the success of the enterprise.

The party met General Garland at Cold Spring, Col. Eaton and Maj. Carleton at Lower Cimarron Spring, and the return mail party at the Arkansas, all getting on well.

The news from the States is of a very interesting character but we will not have room this week to do more than refer to some of the most important items. The long talked of army appropriation bill was finally passed on the 30th of August, and Congress adjourned on the same day. The vote on the passage of the bill, stood yeas 101, nays 97, thus passing it by a majority of 4 votes, without the obnoxious provision. The passage of this bill should be regarded as one of the most important events in the history of our country. Although the wisdom of the policy pursued by the President, in reassembling Congress, was doubted by some of his friends, yet he did not hesitate to discharge what he conceived to be his duty, and nobly has he been sustained. The conspirators against the constitution are rebuked and utterly broken down, and we think it may be regarded as a final defeat of the enemies of our institutions.

From Kansas the news is equally gratifying, affairs there had assumed the aspect of peace. The Missourians who had assembled at Franklin in that Territory to the number of some 2500 men, for the purpose of driving Lane and his followers out, were met by Gov. Geary, and through his solicitations, agreed to disband and return home.

Governor Geary was taking active measures for removing Lane's party from the Territory. Aided by the United States troops, he had taken 95 of his men prisoners, and promised

to hold them subject to the laws of the Territory.

In reference to the presidential election there seems to be but little doubt of the success of the democratic candidates. The democracy were moving in all parts of the Union with an enthusiasm, not witnessed since 1840, and many States before considered doubtful are now put down as almost certain for Mr. Buchanan. Even New York, it is supposed will give the democracy a decided majority.

During the months of August and September many marine disasters had occurred, we have seen a list of seven or eight vessels that are reported lost and others not heard from.

The news from California, is also important. The celebrated Committee of Vigilance had voluntarily ceased to exist, and every thing was moving on as if nothing extraordinary had happened. We will not undertake to justify the organization of this committee, but if the perfect insecurity of life and property, be any excuse for such an organization it will be found in the case of California.

An immense democratic meeting had been held on the Tippecanoe Battle Ground, by far the greatest gathering ever held on the American continent.

The Missouri Republican says they were not numbered by thousands but by hundreds of thousands, and that the enthusiasm was as great as the crowd.

Cass, Douglass, Breckinridge, J. C. Jones, Bright, John Van Buren, and scores of other orators were present and addressed the people. This meeting, it is said, has given an impulse to the democratic cause in Indiana which almost insures the vote of that State for the friends of the Constitution and the Union.

## OUR EXCHANGES.

By the mail of this month several of our exchanges have not come.

At this we are not surprised, the suspension of the publication of the Gazette for nearly five months was calculated to induce the belief that it might not be resumed again.

We hope, however, that those who may have struck our paper from the list of their exchanges, may be induced to replace it; we do not send the Gazette to any paper that we are not desirous to receive in exchange, and some of them are so important, that we should regret to be deprived of them. Our paper is small, yet we intend that it shall contain the important news of this far off Territory, which we trust may not be uninteresting to many of our exchanges.

We notice that Mr. Danver from a select committee of thirteen members of the House of Representatives, reported a bill, before the adjournment of Congress, for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. It was made the special order for an early day in December next, and we may be allowed to hope that it may become a law during the coming session. The details of the bill are somewhat various and we will therefore not undertake to put them in an intelligible shape before our readers at this time. Several roads are proposed by the bill, but the one that interests our Territory most is the fourth in the series, which begins at Springfield in Missouri, and terminates at some point on the railroad from Texas to San Francisco, as the railroad company, of Missouri may direct. This road has granted to it twenty sections of land per mile, and is exceedingly important to Missouri and New Mexico, and especially to the former. When we have more time we will refer again to the details of the bill.

## THE PLACER GOLD MINES.

This is a new era in the history of New Mexico, two steam engines with crushing apparatus are soon to be put in operation at the Placer mines, and the question will be settled as to whether gold abounds in sufficient quantities to justify the cost of extracting it by this description of machinery. If the experiment prove successful it must produce a change in the business of the Territory, for the quantity of gold bearing earth, and rock, is admitted to be inexhaustible, and there is room for any number of machines.

The company which Mr. Idler represents is composed of gentlemen of the first respectability, and who have capital to extend their operations, as the success of the enterprise may justify. These companies, if successful, are to be of incalculable advantage to our farmers and business men, we would therefore bespeak for them a spirit of liberality in the price of such supplies as may be needed to carry on their operations, and especially do we recommend this to our Mexican fellow citizens, for we are sorry to believe that they are too much in the habit of making the most out of a single sal of an article without regard to the encouragement of a continued market. If this mining enterprise is successful it will be a business for years, and it should be encouraged and fostered by our citizens, for it will afford them a market for a large amount of supplies every year.

JOHN C. FREMONT.—We make the following extract from a private letter from a gentleman residing at Providence, R. I.

"My opinion is that this rash, mutinous, unfeeling and inexperienced young man, Fremont, can in no event be elected, and ought not to be. I say mutinous because his life has been a life of mutiny, and resistance to established authority. He could not get through college without expulsion; he could not get married without an elopement; he could not get a fight with a brother Senator for words spoken in debate! He could not be an officer in the army without being court-martialed and found guilty of mutiny and disobedience of orders. He has been all his previous life in the hands of the Jennies, and is not now in much better hands, being now in the hands of a set of Wall street brokers. I really believe that if he could be elected, his administration, controlled, as it would be, by George Law, Wall street, and Thurlow Weed, would be the most corrupt ever known upon the face of the earth."